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WILMINGTON POST

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is well known that during the life of General Garfield there was no fight on the men who supported Gen. Grant in North Carolina by the Garfield men. The only fight which was made was by Grant men on Gov. W. W. Holden, whom it was well known was neutral on the Presidential question in 1880. and he was succeeded by Jno. Nichols. who was appointed by Gen. Garfield-Mr. Nichols was a strong, out-spoken Grant man. And the enemies of Mr. Young, who were Grant men, desired state, therefore no fight was made on Mr. Young.

The Republicans of North Carolina were never more united than they are at this time. There may be differences as to men, but none as to the general principles to be carried out. And in 1882 and 1884 we intend to carry the state and a majority of the districts. We have too much ahead in fighting the common enemy to spend any time in fighting each other. Arthur is the President of us all. He is the head of the Republican party of the nation, and we are all going to support him in placing the Republican party in such a position that at least five of the southern states will fall into line in 1884, for the Republican candidates for the Presidency. And those Democrats who are congratulating themselves on a diing success in 1884 thereby, had just as well make up their minds that they are on the wrong scent, all the Bepubligoing to win the battle.

It is encouraging to see those men who have been out of the party traces for the past two to six years, coming back, and are now stalwart Republicans; some of them who supported Hancock are to-day sweering by the old Regood one; they see that we are stronger be with the successful forces.

Greelevites Greenbackers, prohibitionists, and Hancock men, all are now the Seaboard and Re

the reople intend to rule, and a few from the people here, he did right in grand jury law should be repealed, and officeholders cannot control the Repub- selling it. lican party with its 6,000,000 votes .-And in North Carolina 125,000 Repub-

A

have it, and a few men cannot prevent it. They cannot create a row, the danger of a defeat.

The trial of the assaula of Presiden Garfield, Charles Guiteau, commence in the city of Washington on Tuesday last. The court succeeded in getting a jury empanueled on Thursday, and retary Blaine was examined formecreding very rapidly, and unless some hitch takes place, the case will be given to the jury by the end of the coming week. It is to be sincerely wished by all that short work will be made of any circumstances. Even if he is cra-ty he should not be longer allowed to live to the great danger of good so-

CAPT. DAVID MUNCHISON. We understand the friends of this

together. He purchased a majority of the stock and for a considerable time controlled the Road while other Bankers (if we do not disgrace the name by calling them such) and business men laid off and refused any assistance, not to fight him, but they did not get the only in carrying the stock of the O.C. support of the Garfield men in the R. R. but in building connections which would bring treight over said Road to Wilmington. The most of our capitalists are regular drones; they bring nothing here, but stand with

ers make. We have often said in these columns, and the facts justify us in repeating, that this city is cursed by the most selfish and lazy lot of business men that ever any community possessed. They never lay down a dollar unless they can see four dollars in reach, Such a thing as public enterprise has been unknown to exist inside the borders of the city of Wilmington for many years. We are, and have been, living on the reputation made by Ashe, Dickinson, McRae, Wooster, Potter, Hall and their associates thirty years ago. And from all appearances will continue to do so unvision in the Republican party, expect- til the present generation of stupidity and leziness dies out.

Captain Murchison tried to get this city to trke an interest in the Road. cans will be perfectly united and are but to no avail. Our Chamber of Com-Murchison sold to Major Robinson, of approve. uniting for a grand fight for 1884, and Our people, or those the bare the inthing, we may expect the biggest kind obligations to Capt. Murchison for log citizens -many of them lawyersof a victory at the next general elec- buying a controlling interest in the and we have yet to find a person who road, and carrying it for twelve months, agrees with and supports the present

In reply to a correspondent—an earnest and faithful worker in the Republi-And in North Carolina 125,000 Republican vo'cs will never be controlled by one or two hundred hungry officeholders, and the men who believe they can create division and discord by a distribution of the patronage will be greatly disappointed. Men who are Republicans from principle will never betray the party on account of office.

We must have barmony, and we will have it and a few men cannot prevent.

Our friend, Dr. John, has a way of striking directly at the point, and no party will not be divided. We must slippings. He is one of the very best and will succeed, but to do it we must workers in the state, and a good fellow all obey our common leader, and that during a campaign. But as soon as it man has been chosen, and his name is is over there is a lot of emisently re-Chester A. Arthur. And if we are all spectable gentlemen in the lat district loyal to principle and to the Republi- too high toned to do any work for the can party there will not be the sligh cat | cause, but when the victory is won are ever ready to shove themselves forward Dr. J. J. Mott is the Chairman of and claim the credit. Dr. John works the State Committee, and there is no every day, from the end of one cammore faithful and loyal Republican in paign to beginning of another. Always the state, or one with greater ability in the thuckest of the fight, and, whethfor managing a party; and in leadership or his advice is taken or not (which by we feel that all can and will follow him the way is of the very best), he never cans of backbone and fair abilities, who hearten the best of us. Men who rewill stand by the Chairman in his majo in the shade, drinking lemonade good leaders and a solid unbroken party to fight the Bourbon Democracy with a certainty of a grand victory for a "free ballot and a fair count."

The trial of the assessin of President arfield, Charles Gallon.

The trial of the assessin of President arfield, Charles Gallon. Committee, and all know he will do his duty by the party in the future as he has tried to do in the past. So we can to continue out in the sold is certainly.

TEIP TO FAYETTEVILLE. On Thursday, the 10th inst., we took a great injustice. In the last Issue we train of America for Fayetteville, on an fix it. were justly severe on the leading busi- official visit. The trip after constant It is true that we keep vessels here ness men of this city for the great want. moving, was made in 17 hours, a disthe other business men of the city put presided over by one of the best feeders Orrell, Capt. Leary, Col. Blocker, Mr. o'clock, a. m.

Fayetteville is a very splendid old town, or should be called now Cross Roads, on account of having surrendertheir mouths open to devour what oth- ed its charter. Some of the best people in the state res de there. A stranger or a visitor, is not treated with so much hospitality at any place in this country as at Feyetteville.

> The sheriff of Wilson country, and the Mayor of the town of Wilson should be held by the public responsible for the escape of the two men who killed Hill. If they had done their duty the jail of Wilson would, to-day, be occupied by the murderers.

BEKRY AND BACON. Some weeks ago a young colored man by the name of Henry Berry of Smithville, wrote to the Collector of the Port to obtain a position as boatman. Mr. Canaday, the Collector, answered the letter. By some means Bacon, the man who has charge of the government works, got hold of the letter, broke it merce, which is chiefly noted for what open and read it. Berry, it seems, it don't do, was applied to, and fully was at work for the government, under informed as to the condition of affairs, the said Bacon; and we are informed but in that, as in everything else that that Mr. Bacon was so incensed at concerns Wilmington, it took no steps Berry for writing to Mr. Canaday that to continue the Road in the hands of he discharged him from work. This is business men here. In fact Mr. Van- our information, and if true, Mr. Bacon publican thip again. The sign is a Bokkelen and his Board were too much has acted mean in the extreme - he has engaged in whitewashing Henry Pacon | taken advantage of his position to disthan ever before, and naturally want to cogive any time to this important Road charge a poor laborer, which no genenterprise, and as a last resort Captain tieman would think of doing, or can

GRAND JURY SYSTEM. We have consulted a number of lead-It n atters not who holds the offices, and when he found he could get no aid grand jury system. They all say the the justices in the townships should be required to file the complaints or furpish the information for the solicitors to do so before the courts, so that a defendant would be brought immediately before a jury controlled by a Judge in open court, and if the charge could not be sustained that would end the matter. The expense would be only about one-half of the present system. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved, as well as the characters of thousands of good and innocent people.

SMITH'ILLE, N. C., Nov. the 18, '81. MR. Post:-You have not heard from William X. Snooks lately. The fact is, Sallie has completely benpecked me. I have not had a moment of peace since my last letter to you. Sallie got very angry because she thought I intended to reflect on the poor boy, Meckle, and I have had to suffer accordingly. The dear, sweet youth has, think, concluded to let me live and the Post circulate. But I forgot, you have put an embargo on any communications concerning Bacon, Meckle to success. The State Committee are sulks, but fights to win. But we conlet me way is of the very best), he never and myself. So I thought you might let me wag my tongue and shove my pen about my neighbor and personal friend, Dr. W. G. Curtis. Now, it does efforts to place the party in proper and enjoying the cool breezes during family are meddling with matters that the hot summer campaigns (while John, w. P. Canaday is on the National and men tike him, are fighting the batthese brothers of mine, I mean, inter-

and intend to hold an arbibition on the 20th, filst and 22s of December.—
The undertaking is use that theeld be commended by all good cilings, and my do it. But these brothers of mine arction will exsist in making the file a section will exsist in making the file a section will exist in making the file a fights that we quarantize fillows are breast for the areast of Hill's massist or respect, and should any section out of the required and areast as a section of the required section will be a section of the required are breast to respect, and should any section out of the required are the fights that we quarantize follows are breast to respect, and should any situits thing be done out of the required.

order, we will get Van Bokkelen to bring If Governor Jarvis will look after down a whitewashing committee of the

of energy and capacity in looking after and managing the interests of the have gone from Wilmington to Phila-city in ratiroads. We state with pleasure that it our opinion Captain Murton. We arrived at Fayetteville at 10
chison has displayed more energy, ao'clock on Friday morning, and stopbility and interest in this city than all ped at the Fayettevilte Hotel, which is have a recommendation to send you in the state. After attending to our for our dear boy Henry Bacon, as soon official business, we had the pleasure of as you take off the quarafitine, and builds them up. It is not as pleasant meeting several of our old friends. Maj. Sally says that I can just put it on as to the taste as some other bitters as it strong as I think the subject will al-Guthrie, Hon. O. H. Dockery, Ralph low, and if all reports are true, the P. Buxton and a few other friends. We left there at 4 o'clock p. m., and arrived here Saturday morning at 9:45 badly tainted, and your friend William X. Snooks will probe it very gently. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM X. SNOOKS. WEIGHTSVILLE, New Hanover Co. November 15, 1881.

DEAR SIE:-Thinking a line from the fish and oyster district of our glorious old county would be welcomed by you, the poor man's friend, I took a stroll around cur little seaside village to-day in search of what was going on. Well, you are aware that the great number of pleasure seekers we had during the summer have all returned to their winter quarters, leaving us with only our permanent residents, who are busily engaged repairing the property that fared so badly during the late storm, and getting everything in much better condition than heretofore, assuring our visiting friends that every summer season will hold out greater inducements to the weary business man and pleasure seekers. Others I find in the sounds busily in search of fish, oysters and clams, with which to supply the market of your thriving little city, and there bid them come, all ye hungry, starving, poor, behold a welcome feast! Others are engaged upon their little farms, preparing them for the coming season. Wending our way a little farther up the turnpike, about a mile from the Postoffice, we find a new settlement already begun by our colored citizens, who have bought neman offers the beef, &c., to make you best of me already built them very comfortable homes. Among these are Messry. Henry Hill, John Martin, Solomon Manly, James Lofton, Archie Moore, John Mashborn, Jesse Brown and Edward McCabe. I enquired what all this meant, and the reply was, "Where you once saw trees you shall hereafter see houses. They have also purchased a separate piece of ground upon which to

next arrived at the Postoffice. This we found second to none in the state for neatness, with a Postmistress whose cheerful face and waiting hands to serve all her official patrons, gave evidence that Col. E. B. Brink and Hon. Thos. L. James, Postmaster-General, spared no pains in making the very finest selection for the position. Kind words cost little but are worth much, especially when they come from those in authority. Wishing both you and the Post abundant success, with the hearty co-operation and support of all good citizens, I am, very truly yours, PARIS, Nov. 15, 1881. The new French Ministry is gazette in the Journal Officiel as follows:-

build a Church to worship God under

their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid. We next arrived at the Postoffice. This

the Interior.

M. Alain-Targe, Munister of Finance.
M. Carot, Minister of Justice.
M. Raynal, Minister of Public Works.
M. Doves, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Rouvier, Minister of Commerce and also of the Colonies.
M. Paul Bert, Minister of Public In-

Telegraphs.

M. Gougeard, Minister of Marine.

The following have been appointed under Secretaries:—

M. Spuller, of Foreign Affairs.

M. Le Lievre, of War.

M. Blandin, of Marine.

M. Casa, of Agriculture.

M. Felix Fanre, of Commerce and

enforcing the law, instead or dickering gentleman feel that the Post did him Col. Frank Clark's champion slow Chamber of Commerce and they will in railroads be will make a better of turkey, meats, etc., accordingly.

> We learn that the term of the present U.S. Attorney, for the Eastern District of North Carolina, will soon expire.

World of Good. One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't nicely. feel just right try Hop Bitters .- Nunda

The Legislature will meet the 22d of this month. There will be several im-portant matters for its consideration; among them the question of calling i constitutional convention, the adoption of the new civil code and lien law.— Sumter Watchman.

CITY ITEMS. MR. W. E. N. SELLERS IS THE AU-

THORIZED AGENT FOR THE POST. Subscription price of the Post only two dollars-send and take it at once

We ask those of our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription, to have the money ready and pay our agent as he calls upon them, and there-

"What a fall," said the man who tice here. tepped on a banana peel on yesterday. Our Postmaster has been to Atlanta and speaks in glowing terms of the exhibition at that place.

during the past two or three days.

Mr. J. A. Springer is offering coal, his advertisement in another column. A good breakfast is very necessary

Those who desire employment south should read the advertisement of A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq. for hands. Good

their recent attendance upon the Baptist State Convention at Winston.

address before the Masonie fraternity in this city, on St. John's Day, December 27th.

Burglars and thieves are still plying are after the wrong paper. their avocation. We have heard of several cases during the past week. See that your windows and doors are securely fastened at night.

The guano elevator being built on the west side of the river opposite Chesnut street for the Champion Compress Company is nearly completed, It will be supplied with shoots, trans, hand cars and steam. We are glad to see such improvements going on in our midst. Now for a salt elevator.

ECLAPSE OF THE SUN.-Says an astronomer, the sun will be an actor in the scenes that diversify the experience of his family of worlds during the month, on the 21st, when the phenomenon of an annular eclipse occurs. The golden ring of light surrounding the moon's dark shadow will only be visible in the southern ocean and in the southern part of South America.

Judge W. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg, ent the day in the city on yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and was the guest of Mrs. T.
D. Meares, sister to Mrs. Shipp. Judge
Shipp will hold the Duplin Court this
and sext week, and the New Hanover Court which convenes on the lat Monday of December. FIRE.-The rice barns on the wes

der's rice fields, together with about to be known as "L'Arisso (1,000 bishels of rice, were consumed Club," and elected the fallow on Thursday night. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. There was an imprance on the building and sice for \$6,625, as follows: On rice-Queen Insurance Company, \$2,000; Commercial Union, \$2,000; Virginia Home, \$4,625. Un harne—North Curaline Home, \$1,000. The rice, of which there was about 2,000 bushele, belong-ing to Mr. Kibber, and this was cor-ced by the insuctaor; but on the two bires discrepted, which were the prop-ner of Manne, Northrop & Commiss.

Don't forget that next Thursday is Thanksgiving Day, and get you

The Colored Fair of Sampson county, comes off on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of Dec. 1881, at Clinton, N. C. Lieutenant Fred. M. Munger, who

was here on the Colfax for some year is now stationed at Eastport, Maine. A new fence has been complete around St. Mark's Episcopal Church on the corner of Sixth and Mulberry

The Water Works were officially tested by the city and Fire Depar on Wednesday last, and worked very

We call attention to the advertise ment of R. Portner and Wm. Genaust in regard to their beer bottles. Read, and be governed accordingly,

It is now thought that a second croof rice will be made on the rice fields near this city. Planters are counting on 10 bushels to the acre in the second

We regret to learn that Mr. J. G. Hashagen, of this city, who accompanied Prof. King in his balloon ascension, has been sick ever since. His sickness is said to be caused from ex-

In the northern markets potatoes, beets, turnips and eggs are sold by the by save him shoe-leather. The amount pound. It is the sensible way in which is small, and every one can pay if he to sell such articles. Its justness to both the groceryman and consumers is obvious. Why not institute the prac-

Mary Ray and Albert Herring were arrested on Wednesday last for baving too many articles of clothing belonging to other people in their possession We are pleased to note an improve- They are now in jail, and will answer nent in Mr. James Sprunt's condition to the charge of larceny at the next term of the Criminal Court.

We call attention to the advertisewood, &c, at a very low price. See ment of Messrs. Wood & Edens, which appears in this issue. These gentlemen have opened a first-class meat a very worthy, energetic little group of t) make a man feel good all day. Bor- them a call. They always keep the

> Mr. Webber, the First Assistant Engineer of the Colfax, was relieved on Monday last, from duty on the Colfax, and ordered to the Stephens, at Newbern, at his own request. Mr. Webber Rev. Jas. B. Taylor and Mr. B. F. has many personal friends in this city Mitchell have returned to the city from | who will at all times be glad to hear of | Best Quality RED and WHITE ASH. his success.

We propose to continue in the future OAK. Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Raleigh, has as we have in the past, in making the accepted an invitation to deliver an Post an independent, out-spoken and tearless newspaper, and those people who think we can be bull-dosed or bought to take an opposite course, had as well make up their minds that they sticks, by

> The police have been supplied with their new uniforms. The uniform to ingle breasted trock coat with standing collar and brass buttons; the pants are of the same material, but made plain the hat is black, high crowned, stiff, and ornamented in front with a wreath in the centre of which is the number A cord of black and gold surrounds the hat, the ends of which terminate in a tas el of the same material. Each officer has also been supplied with a pair of sippers.

ECHUTTE'S CAPE .- Mr. F. A. Schutte announces in this issue of the Post rant for ladies and gentlemen. We certainly congratulate our people on the opening of this new restaurant. Wilmington has long seeded such a place. New York has Delmonico. Washington Welkers, and now Wil-mington has Schutte's, which he intends to make equal to any establishment of the kind in the country. Merchants and other business men on patronize and see that the place is p perly encouraged. We wish Mr. Schutte great sucress in the undertak-

A NEW CLUB.-Some of the year

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT

HAVE JUST OPENED MY PASHION-

WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Acommoda. tions for Ladies. The very best will be furnished that can be

NORTHERN MARKETS Liquors, Wines, &c., Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY. The City of Wilmington has long needed a

Fashionable Cafe.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the EUROPEAN STYLE,

F, A. SCHUTTE

Coal and Wood! GRATE, STOVE AND CHEST-NUT SIZES

WOOD.

ASH.

LIGHTWOOD, &c., Very low. Sawed for Stoves or in long

J. J. SPRINGER.

WOOD & EDENS HAVE OPENED A NEW MARKET ON the corner of Eighth and Market streets, where the best BEEF, FORK, SAU-SAOE, VEGETABLES, &c., can siways be found. Give them a cail.

PROCLAMATION,

T AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL Paper Hanging

Shades UPHOLSTERING

AND REFITTING

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE. GOODS AND WORK GUARAN-

BENJ, F. WHITE,

Turpentine Hands.

By the President of the United States

America.—Proclamation:
It has long been a pious custom of our people, with the closing of the year, to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of the seasons, and to return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from whom they flow; and although at this period, when the fallen leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our nation still lies in the shadow of a great bereavement, and the mourning which has filled our hearts still finds sorrowful expression toward the God before whom we but lately bowed in grief and supplication; yet the count-less benefits which have showered upon us during the past twelve months for our fervent gratitude and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord in his infinite mercy has most signally favored our country and our people. Peace without and prosperity within have been vouchsafed to us; no pestilence

ited our shores; the abundant a of freedom which our fathers their wisdom are still our in-heritage. If in the heart of domain some affliction has ur brethren in their forest even this calamity has been and in a manner sanctified by or us compassion for the sufferas been called forth throughour land. For all these things it s meet that the voice of the nation Wherefore I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do re-Commend that all the people observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, stant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, by ceasing, so far as they may, from their secular labors and meeting in their several places of worship, there to join in ascribing honor and praise to Almighty God, whose goodness has been so manifest in our nistory and in our lives, and offering carnest prayer that his bounties may continue to us and to our children. In witness whereof, I have hereunto

United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR. By the President: JAS. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The speech of Hon. John C. Dancy, which we publish in this issue, does cedit to that young champion of the colored race of his state. He is an exceedingly fine speaker, a good writer and a man of high moral character .-The very excellent address to his people should be well considered, for no man in the state has at heart the welfare of the colored people to a greater extent than John C. Dancy of Tarboro.

THE MURDERERS OF HILL.

We published last week an account of one of the most cold blooded murders ever committed in North Carolina. A man by the name of Hill, one of the very best colored men in the state, was traveling on the train between Goldsboro and Wilson, N. C., and he was attacked by two white men, who appeared to be drinking. The colored man begged for help and to be protected, but no one went to his assistance, notwithstanding there were plenty of men along. The colored man was beat, cuffed and knocked around until the train arrived at Wilson, and then these two white fiends in human form dragged him to the platform and there shot him until he was dead. The poor murdered negro was dumped from the train, and his murderers allowed to Malk away unmolested-no one to ar-These two men, who had pardend a defenseless negro, strode about town for some time and then role the train at Princeton and passed through the Capital of the state, and made their cacapa.

We would like to ask those brave, haw abiding citizens of Wilson, a town of two thomand inhabitants, why these murderers were allowed to go scot free? and as they did not have the bravery to arrest them, why did they not telegraph the Governor and have a reward offered for their arrest? We are informed that the Governor has not yet offered any reward for their arrest. We undertake to say that if this had been a white man murdered by two colored men, the people of Wilson would have turned out en masse and arrested, as they should, the murderers. Should they, however, by any means have made their escape, the Governor would have offered a reward for their arrest at once, and we hope that even now Gov. Jarvis will do his duty, advertising a reward, as it may result in the arrest of the murderers of Hill, for a more cold place in this country.

THE NEW SOUTH. A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN

and the courses to tell the truth about tion of the administration, then it can and the courage to tell the truth about the situation of affairs in the south."

Thinking this a good opportunity, the reporter decayed the southern Republican into one of the numerous temperance retreats established on the Avenue by the temperance people to offset the drinking saloons, and, drawing his invincible Faher, proceeded to interview. vincible Faber, proceeded to interview his victim after this fashion:

"Colonel, what do you think of the situation?" (Of course he was a colonel.)
"The Ohio idea in Republican politics is dead. It was buried in poor Garfield's grave, and I am glad that so much good came of a great crime."
"What do you mean by the 'Ohio idea in Republican politics?'"

"I mean that bastard begotten by Horace Greeley's sentimentalism, out of Massachusetts Puritanism, fostered into life by George William Curtis, Whitelaw Reid, William Waltah Phelps, and others, which taught that the results of Republican victories must be given to their enemies, and that all the virtues of the decalogue could be found in northern Republicans and southern Democrats, and all the vices Democrats. This child of sin became a resident of Ohio, and, with the exception of ex-Attorney-General Taft, General Bailey, and a few others, it had become the political faith of all the leading Republicans of Ohio. It is

"Then you think what?" "I think we are to have a Republican be no sectionalism in the party, where men will be regarded for their merits and not because of their residence, where Democrats will be made to understand that they were beaten in 1880 that the voice of the nation and do not run the government, where d go up to God in devout homage. the humbug, called civil-service reform, will be exposed and which can find honest, competent Republicans enough to fill all the offices in the United States.

"What effect will the success of Mahone in Virginia have?'
"If President Arthur will give the proper and legitimate aid of the administration to the Republicans of the south t will result in giving us in 1884 the electoral votes of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississip pi, and South Carolina, with ten Re-publican Senators and fifty Representaset my hand and caused the seal of the

"What do you mean by 'proper and legitimate aid?"

"I mean just the aid that has been given other states. If Massachusetts and Ohio had been treated for the last eight years as the south has been, they would have been reliably Democratic. Why look, with one-fifth of the population, polling one-fourth of the Re-publican vote and half of cur vote suppressed, we have only had one member of the Cabinet for eight years, and his chief business is to regulate the brass buttons and gold lace upon the coats of the leaders of the German in Washington society. Of chiefs of bureaus in the Treasury we had one under Hayes and two pow: of ten in the interior we none; of six in the Postoffice we none, our only representative being in the Department of Justice. Of assistant chiefs we had even fewer, having one in the Treasury and none any-where else; and so it is through all the ats hold nearly all the offices. Of 1,100 postmasters in Georgia I am told not over fifty are Republicans.-

How can a party succeed under such What should be done?" "There should be two live, active brainy southern Republicans in the Cabinet. Men who know the south and have the courage to do what is right. Young and vigorous men. They should be put 'where they will do the most good,' and that is as Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, and as the Republican party wants recruits from the natives of the south—not because we have not votes enough, but because we cannot get them fairly counted—one of these Capinet Ministers should be a native southerner so that it will be known that to be born south is not a bar to promotion in the Republican party. We want the Attorney General, because in the last six years at least one hundred southern Democrats have violated the election laws to the extent of having laid themselves liable to the penitentiary, and none of them here been punished. We want an Attorney General who will select men as district attorneys and marshals who are not afraid or ashamed to do their duty, and who will not, as the reformer MacVesgh did, send for Wade Hampton and Butler, and ask them whom they wanted appointed to to those places in South Carolina."

"As the negroes largely predominate in the Republican party, would you give the others' places to them?"

"No; it took six hundred years of magna charta, and one hundred years of our own free institutions to make the Anglo-Saxon the leading race of the world, and the negro will require at least three or four generations of liberty to entitle him to a seat among the rulers. There is another class in the south from whom the other Cabinet officer should come. After the war a large number of federal soldiers se titled in the southern states, either married their families t acre ried there or carried their families t'aere and are citizens; as much so as if they had been born there. These men, when they are Republicans, are called 'carpet baggers' by the Democrats. To them we owe the fact that there is a a Republican party in the south. There are numbers of them who are house, house, comparing y indomed the lies that old on these men by sor rats. The other Cabinet

maintain itself without offic

We publish the above interview with a southern Republican, by the National Republican, at Washington, for the urpose of offering our protest, as a naye southern Republican, to the sentiments therein expressed concerning the colored people. Is it possible that there is a prominent southern Republican who believes in making the colored citizen take a back seat in politics for the next 80 years? It is hard to believe. Yet we are forced to that con-

same political rights the whites enjoythat means to vote and hold office. Not only the office of constable or policemen, but they should be represented in the highest offices in the lard.

THE STATE DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1881; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Wilmington, N. C:

DEAR SIR-At a meeting of quite a number of representative colored men from several counties in the state, held in this city on Friday evening, the 4th inst. F. D. Dancy, of Edgecombe, was chosen as chairman, and W. V. Turner, of Wake, Secretary. On motion of Hon, J. S. Leary, of Cumberland, the meeting unanimously resolved to appoint a delegation to visit Washington City on January the 10th, 1882, for the purpose of confering with the President of the United States and his Cabnet in the interest of the Republican party in this state, and you were selected as a member of said delegation. You will therefore, please inform us without delay whether you will cor sent

to serve with the delegation or not. Hoping to hear from you soon, we are, with great respect, your obedient

FRANK D. DANCY, Chm'a. W. V. TURNER, Secretary. The delegates to Washington consist

of the following gentlemen: State-at-Large-Hon. W. P. Cana day, J. J. Mott, J. H. Harris, I. J. Young, O. H. Dockery, J. C. O'Hara, George B. Everett, J. S. I eary, Stewart Ellison, I. B. Abbott, George T. Wassom, E. W. Turner, J. C. Dancy.

First District-Hugh Robinson. Second District-F. D. Dancy. Hubbs.

Third District-Geo rge W. Price, Jr., R. P. Buxton. Fourth District-W . V. Turner, Jno.

Nichols. Fifth District-C. A. Reynolds, Morris.

Sixth District-John Holloway, . Spears. Seventh District-16. N. Cooper, W

C. Coleman.

Eighth District-Rev. W. H. Goler C. H. Moore. We are glad to see the leading col ored men of the state alive to the interest of their party. There are no more faithful people under the sun than the colored people of the south are. They have at all times been true to the Union and to the party that gave them their freedom, the right to vote and to 'aold office. Ninety-six thousand and 'ive hundred colored men in North Ca rolina, have a right to meet, consul' , and to take steps for the perpetuation of Republicanism, and we congratula' e them on their foresight in this matter. They naturally desire to consult t'ae leaders of the party of the nation. They believe from President Arthur's record that he is a friend to

the R epublican party, and not only to that party, but to the negro as well. The North Carolina colored people ar a exceedingly blessed in having som I the yery ablest colored men in the south among their number, and now the colored citizens must have confidence in their own leaders. Such men as Harris, O'Hars, Price, Mabson Leary, Dancy, Abbott, Wassom, Richardson, Smith, Hicks, Mebahe, Ellison, Thornton, Williamson, Rourk, Burney, Howe, White, Newell, Turner and hundreds of others, best de a large number of young colored men who are just from school. These men are able h sacst and faithful, and will o per watch and defend the interest of their race and their party. Such men should be respected and their recommendation ever considered by the Re

It is said that Arthur objects to pe

SPEECH

lieve. Yet we are forced to that conclusion on account of the high character and standing of the National Republican, which states that the gentleman interviewed was a prominent southern Republican.

If the negro is to have none of the patronage of the party; if he must continue only as a hewer of wood and drawer of water in politics, then he should know it, and we are pleased to see the candor expressed in this prominent Republican's interview; but we do not agree with him. We are in favor of giving the colored citizea the same political rights the whites epjoy alike honorable to the Association an

alike honorable to the Association and those who encourage it.

I congratulate the Industrial Fair Association upon its success in the past and its prospects in the future. Conceived at a time when every man was considered unequal to the great responsibility, it was not unreasonable to find a spirit of doubt and uncertainty pervading so many minds. But surpassing our most sanguine expectations on its first exhibition, hope was strengthered in its subsequent success. Viewed in whatever light, its beginning and steady progress has, indeed, marked a new era progress has, indeed, marked a new era in our history. Hitherto unacquainted with such hazardous ventures, and dependent solely upon the resources at their command, with such assistance as our unreserved philanthropy might do-nate, it is commendable indeed to be now able to offer to the human gaze, an exposition such as is here presented. Euch energy and zeal as have charac-terized the efforts of the officers of the Association, are worthy of our most careful study and emulation.

We meet here annually to exhibit our handiworks of art, that have been our handiworks of art, that have been the study and admiration of sages in all lands, and produced rivalries that have brought about the nearest possible approach to perfection. We display the gorgeous paraphernalia of feminine taste, evincing the consummate skill of her dexterous hand; we severally bring hither the glorious products of the soil, that render life happy and enjoyable, home pleasant and agreeable, and our entire surroundings a blessing rather than a curse. We are here to notice the expertness of our students in dealing with difficult drawings and paintings, in wielding the weighty master of

ing with difficult drawings and paintings, in wielding the weighty master of the world—the pen—in short, to satisfy ourselves of the pessibilities of which we are so eminently capable.

We have need to congratulate ourselves upon the rich fruition of so many blessings that have been denied others during the current year. We have been free from the fire flend, such as has been visited upon the people of Michigan; and almost so from the devastaerops and fortunes of the people of many other states. The extreme ught has worked to the detriment drought has worked to the detriment of our crops, especially in the west, but as compared with other states, North Carolina stands ahead, of the list, in anticipation of an abundant harvest. Cotton, the King of the south, has done remarkably well, and we will make a four-fifths crop, which, in view of the very reasonable prices now paid, will put our farmers on equal footing with their condition in former years. Corn, equal to the gold of California, in point of its rare value and benefit, is doing in some pertiens of the state far better than in previous years, and in the cast is very likely to make up the reported than is previous years, and in the cast is very likely to make up the reported deficit in the west. It is needless for deficit in the west. It is needless for me to attempt to enter encomiums upon this choice product, its utility, as recognized in every household, only too fully attests its benefits. Suffering and famishing Ireland, crying to America only a few years ago for bread to prevent her from starying, is testimony sufficient. Gaunt and ghastly famine, such as has not been visited upon a people since the Canaanitish famine nearly forty centuries before, was experienced by them, and in both cases the corn that we almost idolize extended the time of their lives and restored peace, plenty and felicity to their uman beings all over the world—and ven in the south—will bear me out in his assertion. Untold treasures may

er mental and m Ne keep pace wi

true greatness, is the result and moral culture. Barbari in the eyes of the civilized w teen years of liberty find us occupying the same level, so proudly the boast of more favored humanity. It is indeed worthy of remark that the achieve men's thus made, and the celebrit thus attained, render us by far the me-illustrious and remarkable race to world has ever known. Far be it world has ever known. Far be it from me that I should endeavor to awakes jealousies or embitter the now repelly receding prejudicies of the past; is just and proper, on such occasions this to pay worthy and fitting tributes to our labors and our triumphs, and be speak the possibilities of which we are so eminently capable. We which to bestir our dormant faculties, and stimulate our inactive energies to the energies. ulate our inactive energies, to the o tast our future glory may satisfy our fondest hopes. Born to penury and hate, with no friend but God and our selves no protection but the Constitu

tion, no reward but hope, it is remarkable indeed that on this auspicious day we unfold such skilled and fancy work as delights the taste of the most fastid-We feel deeply sensible to our white friends for the friendship and sympa-thy extended to us in our effort to perthy extended to us in our effort to per-fect this organization. Their words of hope and encouragement elicited a cor-responding degree of labor and conf-dence that made a relaxation of spirit on our part almost impossible. That our, efforts might not be in wais, no pains have been spared and no duty relinquished on the part of the man relinquished, on the part of the managers, that would lend to the success of reat and giorious enterprise. Thi feeling of sympathy, growing with our growth and strengtening with our strength, is rapidly hurrying us to that proud period so devoutly prayed, when we shall enjoy a civilization without a

prejudice. We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologise for the spots on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the

civilized world. Colonel J. B. Peaks, at the renion of the 1st Maine Cavalry, Sept. 2nd, at Foxcroft, wisely remarked in the course of a very eloquent speech: "But I complain that this great nat with all its wealth and resources, with all its broad acres unoccupied and unall its broad acres unoccupied and cultivated, should strike the chains from four millions of slaves, and leave them to the tender mercies of their for-mer masters. Four millions of people held in slavery by the government. held in slavery by the government."

" deserved something better than to be turned into the world without a cent of money, or a feet of soil in which to

bury the first one who might die." This tribute is deserving of special mention because of the source from whence it comes and the occasion that brings it out. The speaker well know the extent and import of his utternaral government. Whether it was exist at the time of our manue if I may so term it, must be co that subsequent events have prove that we deserve something more than tender mercy, and the promise of con-stitutional protection, to secure a sur-footing in the march of time.

We console ourselves, however, with the the thought that none of us get all we deserve. My point is to convince every doubtful mind that we are not responsible for our illiteracy, our on perstitions, our financial embarrace ment, nor many of the other ille of which we suffer. The institution from which we are now free, and the govern ment, that for awhile tostered then declared that by it, it she no longer dishonored, are in part, if not wholly, responsible. It should re-joice our hearts to find men bold enough o pander no longer to their narrow prejudices, but rising in their manhood enounce every act that falls short of

we commend the remarks Peaks to the careful study and eration of every man and won the land, and ask that in view truths therein contained, that in they be more sparing in their hith severe and unjust critizisms. Our preme contempt for Les'ie's growly aggerated illustrations of our Falls79, is best evidenced by granting the mercy of our sile

like the moon but the moon. The service holds good as applied to e race. There is nothing like the new advantages learn more than any ornee. Mr. Douglas richly depicted inct in his very elaborate and el address last year. In the us, yet there is

The Russian peasants and Irish tenants complain because of oppressive
rents and unjust discrimination in favor of the wealthy classes. Hence nihillism and no rent manifestoes. It is
a right guaranted to them to thus complain. But illegal resistance is fraught
with difficulties and dangers more
dreadful and far reaching than they or
we can imagine. Agitation in Ireland
may have resulted to the benefit of the
Irish, but I doubt whether desperate
measures will relieve their sufferings
and distress. We are compelled to
sympathize with them in their suffering. It is so is our section. I know
renters who pay high enough rates renting to pay a fair valuation for the land
they rent in the course of four years.—
This is hard and oppressive on those
who rent, but they have learned by bitter experience that "it is better to bear
the ills we have than fly to those we
know not of." This brings me to the con

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV 20, 1881 ENCOURAGING FOR BOUH CAR-

OLINA. Some one has started a paper in Sumter, S. C., which bids fair to be of great service to the country, and very particularly to South Carolina. It is exceed ingily well edited, and the mechanical work very fine. We wish its proprietors complete success. It says:

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This paper is published, not to glorily any man or party, but to vindicate the rights of the citizen as guaranteed Constitution and laws of the United States, in free speech, a free vote and an honest count; the priceless heritage of every citizen, and recog-nized as such by both the great politi-cal parties in the nation at large; but ruthlessly assailed and trampled in the dust in this state, for several years past, by a faction which substitutes unscrupulous election machinery for the free vote and honest count which the law demands. This is not only lawless and dishonorable in itself, but creates a wide spread and growing disaffection among the people, intensifies the race antagonism which conciliation would remove, and certainly con give no satsfaction to any who reflect upon the matter, except those who obtain the offices by these shameless methods .-When the right of the ballot-"the right preservative of all rights"-is thus taken away, what remains of citizenship is scarcely worth a name.

We publish below an article from the Beaufort Telephone about the fraudulent Southern Express Company. Such monopolics should be taxed out of existence:

The Southern Express Company, must be managed by a set of Solons (?) from the manner in which all their business. is transacted along the line of the Midland N. C. Railroad. A new change of schedule west into effect on Monday last on this line, by which the passen-ger and express train leaves Morehead City at quarter before one p. m., and this unaccommodating menopoly in-formed our fish dealers that their fish must be delivered at the depot three hours before that time, or they would

Under this beautiful arrangement, the fish must remain on the platform exposed to storm and sunshine long enough te melt the ice before starting for the various points to which they are billed, and then they reach Golds-boro just in time to lay over until next day, for all of which we, as a community must to some extent suffer, and submit to the extortionate charge they place upon freights thus handled and

However, good may come of it all eventually, for we learn that this last "feather has about broken the came?'s back," and there is now a movement on foot to organize an Express Com-pany on this line, as soon as the legislature of the state assembles a charter will be obtained for that purpose. One of our principal dealers, Mr. Geo. N. Ives, has lately attempted to ship fish to New York with the following result:

Commissioners have been elected by He obtained a rate from Newbern to New York, by steamer to Elizabeth city, thence by rail to Norfolk, Va., thence by a transfer again to steamer and on to New York for 25 cents per hundred lbs. He then attempted to sccure a reduced rate from Morehead City to Newbern, and the best he could get was 30 cents per hundred for a distance of 36 miles; 5 cents per hundred more from Morehead City to Newbern than from Newbern to New York. (We fear our up country friends would call this discrimination) Mr. Ives, how-ever, has not been compelled to submit to these charges, as he sends now by boat around to Newbern twice a week steamers. We shall write of these matters more at length in a subsequent

KINSTON, N. C., Oct. 26, 1881. nication of King David's Lodge No.

24, F. A. and A. Y. M., held on last and legalized by the state and mation, evening, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unant-MR. EDITOR:-At a regular commu-

WHEREAS, Bro. Carry C. Hill was shot and killed at Wilson, October 17th, by John Gardner, of Wilson, and Jen blay, of Pitt county, we therefore warn mously adopted: all good citizens against the said Gardner and May; and whereas, it is but
just that a fitting recognition of his
many virtues should be shown; therefore be it

disastrous defeat of the Probletted Management of the Saummary
put a sudden stoppage to this summary
action of irresponsible County Commissioners. The people are to rule
this state through a free vote and fair
count. The right of the people to elect

Resolved, King David's Lodge No. 21, F. A. and A. Y. M., that while we how with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we forever condemn the act of Gardner and May.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. C. C. Hill, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother, who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraterhity; an active member of this society, whose utmost endeavors were extended for its welfare and prospetity; a friend and companion, who was dear to us alta chizzen who upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved. That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved. That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved. That The Lodge, at Newbern, be requested to publish the same hoping that other papers will copy.

R. H. W. LEAK,

AUDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN turn to the primitive method of a Peo

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the overwhelming defeat ple bave submitted quietly to the de-of the Probibition Bill, at the election arruetion of the county government in August last.

traordinary piece of legislation, and and make a combined effort to repeal presented an emergency both sudden and serious. The issue thus forced upon the people was without precedent; and after considering the Bill in 1868, the Legislature, at its session last all its bearings, this Committee deemed it their duty to have recourse to the power inherent in organizations of this character, and thereupon they issued an Address assigning reasons why the Prohibition Bill should not be ratified by a vote of the people. This action was at once denounced as beyond the authority of the Committee and of no binding force. Even if there was honesty of opinion and purity of motive bateable. Past exents has shown that and wise, and that great good has remittee acted without authority, their action should now be accepted as withinthe scope and authority of their undefined powers. Withholding less than did not rightfully belong to them. Houest difference of opinion cannot have proceeded to this extent, and whatever may be the future final decision of this question of power, the vote of the people proved that the Committee

only formulated the judgment of the masses, and were correct in their view of the measure. The efforts to establish popular government in North Carolina, as evidenced by the "Western Address," issued many years before the war, demanding that the people should be allowed to elect every officer clothed with a portion of the sovereignty of the state, culminated in the adoption of the constitution of 1868. By this constitution the County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, township officers, and all the Judges and officers of the Courts, were elected by the people. Since the Act of the Legislature passed in 1877, known as "the County government Act," the people have been deprived of the election of these officers and the Legislature has usurped the power that rightthe Justices of the Peace, and Judges, Clerks and other officers of special and inferior Courts have been elected by the Legislature. Reasons for this action which checked the consciences of members of the Legislature were hostile to the rights of the people and have long since ceased to exist. The neces-sary and legitimate result of this taking of power from the multitude and confering upon a prescribed few, was the enactment of the Prohibition Bill. Before the election in August, and during the sgitation of the Prohibition question, the Commissioners of a number of counties followed the example of higher ingham. authority and arrogated to themselves the rights of the people, and declined to issue license to men who desired to

not a party question. It is an inherent right-inseparable from manhood suffrage-and is founded in the hearts and conscierces of the good and lewful men of every commonwealth. The denial of this right is a direct attack upon the honesty and integrity of the people, and is a pungent admission that the people of North Carolina are dishonest by nature, corrupt by education, and Past events growing out of the present un-Democratic system of county and township governments, must have convinced every discriminating man that the time has come, when, without regard to other questions of political difference, the people as a mass—not as other—and restore the election of all officers of the people. The only way to attain this object is by electing the friends of this principle of popular governments to the Legislature at the elec-

Commissioners are not the servants of

every officer provided for by the Constitution and the laws of the state is

BTATE COMMIT ple's government as set forth in the "Western Address," and as embodied "Western Address," and as embodied in the constitution of 1868. The peosystem, and having refused during the The passage of this Bill was an ex- past four years to disregard party ties the Act of 1877, and re-organize the county governments in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of winter, followed the example of its immediate predecessor, and in its war

upon the rights of the people, proceeded

to the extremity of making an attack

upon Personal Liberty, and attempted

to destroy the business and property of private citizens, by the passage of the Prohibition Bill. Necessarily the issued raised by the passage of the Prohibition Bill is one of Personal Liberty. Like the denial of Best Make, Weekly. with those who denied the power of the right of electing county officers by the Committee to issue such an Ad- the people, the Prohibition question afdress, this question is no longer de fects every citizen of the state. Both are based upon a contemptuous disrethe action of the Committee was timely gard of the natural rights of the people Fortunately the attack upon Personal aulted thereform. However decided the Diberty and Private Property as emopinion may have been that the Combraced in the Prohibition Bill, did not succeed:-but it must not be assumed because of the unprecedented majority against the Prohibition Bill, that the contest is finally ended. And he who this would be to surrender all that has is opposed to local self-government,been gained by said action, and would he who is against the people and in faput the Committee in the position of vor of a government by a favored few, baving wilfully assumed power that the masses to take position, so that it may be known whether he is FOR or AGAINST the people. All citizens of whatever party, are interested in the permanent success of govermental reorganization which promises to explode the close corporation existing in each General Assembly, and which will certainly take the control of townships

> corrupt system to swift and unending oblivion We therefore cordially invite the citzens of North Carolina, irrespective of past party affliations, to unite on this great question-one of the common battle grounds for Personal Liberty and for the accumulation and protection of private property.

Ry order of the Republican State J. J. Morr, Chairman,

J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary. October 15, 1881.

We have received so many letters inquiring about the Judicial Districts of the state that we publish below the

First District-Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico and Beaufort. Second District-Wake, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Bertie, Martin and Craven.

Third District-Nash, Wilson Pitt, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover and Pender. Fourth District--Harnett, Moore, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland and

Fifth District-Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell and Rock-

Sixth District-Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Union, Lin-coln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford and Polk. Seventh District-Davie, Yadkin,

Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson and Rowan.

Eighth District—Catawbs, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Caldwell, Alexander and Iredell.

Ninth District—Buncombe, Madison, Handerson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham and Cherokee.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC .- (WHITE,) St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet is hursday evening of each month, at M mic Hali

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T. meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Ma-tonic Tall. KNIGHTS OF HONOR. Carolina Lodge Gl, meet 1st and Mot days in each menth, at Ood Fellows Hall,

L O. O. P. Cape Pear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orthon hoting No 3, meets every Wednesday evening.

Constall Encampinent No. 1, meets let and 31 Priday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 31 Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 7d and 6th Thursday evening of each month.

0, E. S. B. Manhattan Lodge No 18t, meets 2d tih Sunday in esch menth, at 3 o'clock ROYAL ARCANUM.

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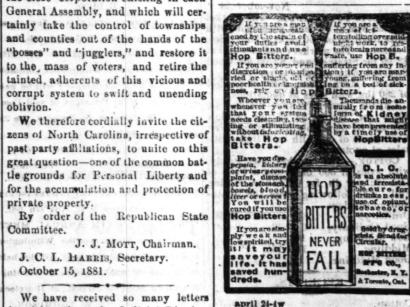
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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REPUBLICAN.

and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the best interests of the country.

It will furnish a record of the interesting social evants of the day, making its Society Department a special feature. The location of This Republican gives it superior facilities for presenting to its readers faithful reports of all that occurs at the national centre of Literature, Science, and Art, while its intercourse with public men enables it to make a special feature of the Social and Political Events and Gossip peculiar to the National Capital. In Telegraphic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, and will contain each day a full record of the latest occurrences abroad as well as at home. Its Special Correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature. In its editorials and its Foreign, Domestic, and City News, the management intend to maintain the high standard already achieved, and make such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the requirements of a first class newspaper.

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May lith Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petro-leum V. Nasby) will sall for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the TOLEDO BLADE. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nrsby's pecu-liar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

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Rvery subscriber to the BLADE, during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid
PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE, in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last summer. This portrait in the picture stores would sell for 30 cts. It will not be put upon the market at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.

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march 27 1881 tf

D. M. DARTA

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as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fall to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to 52 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making was ever offered before. Rusiness pleas.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 8, S. PRONT

(Continued from second page.)
been permitted to carry into successful
operation, would, no doubt, have rendered sectional and caste prejudices no
longer living issues of controversy, but
dead forever to all intents and purposes.
His reception of a colored delegation
from this state just two weeks previous dead forever to all intents and purposes.
His reception of a colored delegation from this state, just two weeks previous to his being shot, and his memorable and encouraging words on that occasion, fully attest this fact. No man, in fact, who knew James A. Garfield could hate him. Those who knew him best had been and those who knew him best and the most and those who knew had been and the another with its untold wealth and treasures, and the most and those who knew him best and the most and the same that him and the same had been and the same that the same that he most and the same that the same that the same that he most and the same that the same tha hate him. Those who knew him best loved him most, and those who knew him less hated him worse. The plebian and the patrician were to him kinsmen and friends. He loved both because he sprang from the one, and attained, by dint of unremitting industry, to the other. His policy was wide, and embraced every section and condition of mankind, and was calculated to make this a civilization withlated to make this a civilization with-

long sought rest.

Crowned heads and the municipal, state and national authorities of all lands throughout the world have not hesitated to do honor to his memory. Who is equal to the great responsibil ties to which his experience and acquaintance with governmental affairs had so well fitted him? I am afraid there is no one; but his conduct, his ripe ability, his scholarly attainments, and his great resources of mind and versatility of talent remain for our instruction. While we deplore such a loss, and lament that such a great man has fallen, we can only unite in the sad chorus—a nation weeps. The perpetrator of the great crime against the entire country should die, and not hesitate upon the order of dying, but die at once. Let the law take its course, however, but let him die by it. We can only hope and pray that the deceased President's successor may be enabled to carry to a successful issue the policy so gloriously insuremented. enabled to carry to a succession issue the policy so gloriously inaugurated only a few months ago. Be it so, and a sorrowful people will rise equal to a sorrowful people will rise equal to minute. By aid of the telephone we stitution survives, and equal is still extended to all.

The life of Mr. Garfield is a lesson worthy to be studied by all of our race. The circumstances of his early youth, the obstacles he had to surmount, the the obstacles he had to surmount, the difficulties to meet and overcome, coupled with the extreme exigency to revolution in gaseous fluids that none pled with the extreme exigency to which his early condition reduced him, should serve as incentives to strengthen our aspirations. First at the carpenter's bench, next on the tow path, next | would never haver believed. a student at Chester Seminary, next a teacher, then a student again at Wilcoming alarmed at the strides made by teacher, then a student again at William's College, a tutor at Hiram, then Principal of Hiram College, now a member of the Ohio Senate, then the colonel of a regiment in the Union Army, wins a triumphant victory at Dittahung landing next a chief of the country, becoming alarmed at the strides made by the civilizing influence of education and christianity, have fied to the western reservation, where their wild vagaries are no longer a disturbing sound. Our wonted civilization is in sight, with Pittsburg landing, next a chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, next to journey. Seize the opportunity, and the service fits him for the United States of the Army of the Cumberland, next to journey. Seize the opportunity, and in Congress—16 years of continuous service fits him for the United States Senate, to which he is elected over the great leader of the opposite party, Mr.

Thurman, and finally President of the United States out our salvation, separated never, but united ever, obliterating ignorance, de-United States. Where is a grander lesson of the reward of unremitting toil and perseverance. Nothing in his condition could depress him or keep him down. Like a terrific volcanic erup tion, every resistance added increased vigor to his efforts, and the more com-plets would be his success. He overand finding himself honored propor-tionate to his merits, he soared higher and higher, until he reached the zenith

enced more than Douglas? The circumstances of our early condition beget a sympathy, and whether great or little impetus is added to our labors, our progress is thereby accelerated. The lives of these great men like Garfield and Lincoln, and Wilson, and Greely, and Garnett, and Douglas, and Brown, and Garrison, and Clay, and other great worthies kindled Promethean fires in many a mute inglorious son of genius. How many great undertakings and important discoveries have first shadowed forth the dim cutlines of their inception on the "mental speculum" upon the perusal of the biography or writings of some preceding wayfarer in some kindred path of renown? What made Clay great? Who educated Greely?
What instrumentality lifted Wilson so
far above his fellows? Who taught
Stephen A. Douglas? By what power
was Andrew Johnson eleyated to the
Chief Executive of the nation? What
influence ennobled the ambition of the
martyr President Lincoln? It was asmiration encouraged by close applicapiration encouraged by close applica-tion to study by reading the life of some preceding luminary. It was so with Franklin, of whom Bishop Doane remarks, that he, the tailow chandler's son, added new provinces to the domain of science, bound the lightning with a hempen cord and brought it harmless from the skies.

from the skies.

I am persuaded that the negro, as slavery left him, is rapidly passing away, his crude ideas, uncultivated mind, latent energies, and moral imbecility, the result of alavery's oppression, with him. But immediately succeeding the negro still fully im-

teachers Bret Harte, Emmerson, Carlyle, Victor Hugo, Goldsmith, Arthur and others, have by their valuable instructions rendered themselves famous the world over, and they must be stu-died and learned.

lated to make this a civilization with-out a prejudice. But his spirit has de-parted to the realms of bliss to gain his with all her navy force occupying and traveling every known sea the world over, is beginning to recognize the rap-idly aggrandizing influence of a country so young, and yet so strong. It is Gladstone, the great English Premier, who predicts that ere many more years shall pass away, this country will be the great commercial centre and ruling power of the world, We own no peas-antry, no slave and enact no national law that discriminates against the hum-blest citizen. With all these advantages, and a country with a soil so pro-lific, what may we expect in course of

> The progress made in scientific researches, has given material aid to our rapid advance in other ways. The improvements on the railroad engine, and locomotion generally, has assisted in attaining a speed in railroad travel that the great inventor, Thomson, never contemplated. Our telegraph wires convey messages of inconsiderable length in so short a period as to astound carry on a conversation, and thereby amuse ourselves with friends at a distance of hundreds of miles. And the phonograph enables us to entertain our friends when absent, or to speak to of us can correctly calculate. All this is progress, and such progress as the most thoughtful citizen of a century ago

stroying vice, honoring virtue, estab-lishing a code of morals that elevate all, benefit all, gladden all—making our mission one of mutual aid and ag-

grandizement.

Though worshipped as gods in the olden day, 'Ignorance, like a vain dream, is passing away. Standing here

Some lady of this planting here in this hall surrounded by the same hills, the same mountains, the same valleys, under the same sky, among the same people as our forefathers, but the and higher, until he reached the zental of his ambition, the crowning glory of man's estate upon earth. His life is a lesson to our rising youth who are to mold their character; and their lives after some noble example. I present to them this her object and merit, this states are lesson to ward merit, this states are some noble for any differt and merit, this foreign ministers, a register of the political preferment. Who would have be ieved twenty years ago that we wenty years ago that we would have representatives in the lower and higher branches of Congress, foreign ministers, a register of the treasury, a marshal of the District of Columbia, a bishop presiding over a great Eucumenical Council, and orators surprising not only Americans but Londoners. Education has great at the congress of our early and reverenced more than Douglas? The circumstances of our early and reverenced more than Douglas? The circumstances of our early and reverenced more than Douglas? The circumstances of our early and reverenced more than Douglas? The circumstances of our early and reverenced more than Douglas? The circumstances of our early and reverenced more than Douglas? The circumstances of our early and reverenced more than Douglas? The circumstances of the treasury, a marshal of the District of Columbia, a bishop presiding over a great Eucumenical Council, and orators surprising not only Americans but Londoners. great changes in these few years, and is only an indication of what we can and will accomplish. Let not discouragements thwart our onward movements, but let us push on the yanguard until we reach the height of our ambition. Vainglorious boasts belittle us, but deeds, noble deeds, only will win encomiums.

Forgetting the past, let us keep pace with the present, and prepare for the future. Let us learn the lesson that there is no peace that is not pure, no prosperity that is not just; that the wire may suffer wreck, the foolish must.— Learn from the marriner to station quick eyed Prudence at the helm of our bark, to guard our sails from Passion's sudden blasts, and make religion our

sudden blasts, and make religion our magnetic guide.

To thee, God of our fathers, we render thanksgiving and praise for the many blessings that we so much enjoy. Looking unto Thee for proper guidance in making life's eventful voyage, we will journey forward, retracing no step, overcoming difficulties, destroying racial barriers, will eventually rise to the recognized stature of a full man, and nothing daunted, begin a new and grander existence, out of sight of living prejudices, we will know no section, nor condition, nor clime, so far as justice extends, but freemen all enjoying the same privileges of equal and civil the same privileges of equal and civil

We are rising, we are rising.
With the changes of our land;
In the cause of right and justice,
Let us all united stand.

As we rose amid the conflict, When the battle storm was high,

Yes, the day is fast approximate,
And its dawing light we see:
When the poor shall be exalted,
While the haughty ones shall fall
And the right of equal justice
Be enjoyed alike by all.

ored people assembled in Wadesbro Saturday, October 29th, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultuial Society. On motion Leon Bradley was called to the Chair and B. F. Powell request-

ted to act as Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be that of organizing a Colored People's Agricultural Socie-

and holding annual fairs. On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to recommend suitable persons as officers of the Associa-tion. The chair appointed Sandy Little, Whitley Hagins, Sr., Anthony McCor-mick, John Ledbetter and Edmund

The committee reported the following nominations: President—Leon Bradley. Vice Presidents—Sidney Brosdaway, Mike Mendenhall, Alex. Staton, Walter Leake, Aaron Marsh, Andrew Marshall, Whitley Hagins, Sr., & J. Pratt. B. J Pratt.

Executive Committee - Marshall Executive Committee — Marshall Broadaway, John Garris, Sam Bancum, Jerry Redfern, Charles Baucum, Robert McRae, Whitley Hagins, Jr., Robt. DeBsrry, George White, David Owens. Supervisor of Grounds—John Ledbetter. Assistants—Thomas Kluts, John Kendall, Mike Edwards, Jacob Leak, Jackson Chavis, Ned Plukett, Jacob Lindsey, Anthony McCormick, James Murr.

Supervisor of Exhibits—Frank Reid.
Assistants—B. F. Powell, Lizzie Murr,
Massey Little, Harriet Powell, Catharine Hagins, Vina Little. Supervisor of Races-George Bur-

chief Marshal—Sandy Ingram, Assistants—Robert Bradley, Henderson Gatewood, Eli Simons, John Chavis, Edmund Little, Harry Bird, Atlas, McLenden, Reuben Haily Fillmore Little, Silas Little, Jake Robinson, William Woodard William Woodard.

Captain J. C. McCormick, Clerk of the Superior Court for Anson county, was requested to act as Treasurer, and John T. Patrick, Esq., Secretary of the Dixie Agricultural and Mechanical Association was requested to act as Secretary of the Society.

On motion, the name of this Society shall be known as the Colored People's Carolina Agricultural Society, and that the colored people in each county in North and South Carolina be requested to elect one vice-president and one marshal, and that they be requested to co operate in making a success of the indertaking.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to solicit contributions to aid the Society: Sandy Ingram, J. F. Reid, Anthony, McCormick, D. A. Alexander, B. F. Powell.

Alexander, B. F. Powell.

On motion, the Anson Times, the Wadesboro Intelligencer, Charlotte, Wilminton and Charleston papers, and all papers published by colored men in North and South Carolina be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, Nov. 5th. LEON BRADLEY, Chm'n. B F. POWELL, Sec'y.

Some lady of this place should take the agency for the popular and useful book, "Practical Housekeeping," issued by the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. It sells rapidly on its

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 49 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 265 casks at that price. Rosin.—The market was dull at \$2 021 for Strained and \$2 071 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a re-duction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

Corron.-The market opened firm, with sales of 500 bales on a basis of 11 1-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of

9 9-16 " Good Ordinary, Low Middling 11 1-16 " 11 5-16 REUEIPTS.

Market Control of the	Fastini en stato del
Cctton,	1849 bales
Spirits Turpentine	408 casks
Rosin,	742 bbb
Tar,	172 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	593 bbis
100	November 21.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	The market

opened firm at 49½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 cashs at 49½ cents, closing strong.

Rosin.—The market continues dull at \$2 02½ for Strained, and \$2 07½ for

at \$2 021 for Strained, and \$2 071 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market stead;

Corron-The market was sales to report. The full

the day:
Ordinary, 81 cts
Good Ordinary, 91
Low Middling, 101
Middling, 11 1-16 Good Middling. 11 5-16 RECEIPTS.

1663 bales. 313 casks. 590 bbls.

November 23.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 350 casks at that price.

ROSER.—The market was dull at \$2 00 for Strained and \$3 05 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR FOR ports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

Corrow.—The market was steady with sales of 400 bales on a basis of 11 1-16c per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

ll 1-16c per lb for Middling. The lollowing were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 81 cts 18 lb
Good Ordinary 9 11-16 " "
Low Middling, 101 " "
Middling, 11 1-16 " "
Good Middling, 11 1-16 " "

RECEITPS.

November 24.

1845 bales Spirits turpentine Rosin 390 casks 1015 bbls Tar, Crude turpentine 121

SPIRITS TURPETIME. The market opened firm at 51 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that price.

Rosin—The market continues dull at \$2 00 for Strained and \$2 05 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 30 per bbl

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CEUDE TURPENTINE.—Wanted at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fith on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales of 300 bales on a basis of 11 1-16c per lb for Middling, closing dull. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 81 cents \$1 to 10 to

RECEIPTS. Spirita Turpentine 201 casks nov 13 tdm Tar, Crude Turpentine 864 bbls

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4t

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Novem 19.

Novem 19.

of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

Church Tunyshyrker.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-ofth on Virgin, with

a reduction of one fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

Corron.—Market firm, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 111c per 1b for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordnary, 81 ets 21 th Good Ordinary 91 "
Strict Good Ordinary, 10 11-16 "
Low Middling, 10 11-16 " STAIRCHE

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